A KNIGHT OF LABOR TALKS

Mr. Rankin Makes a Forcible Speech on Protection as It Concerns Workingmen.

Democrats Endeavoring to Keep Men in Line by the Lavish Use of Money-Interviews, Incidents and Notes of Politics.

Mr. A. C. Rankin, of Pittsburg, Pa., a Knight of Labor and a Republican, made one of the best speeches of the campaign in this city last night, at the engine-house at the corner of Seventh and Ash streets. Mr. Rankin has evidently studied the question of the tariff and its effect upon the laboring classes with a great deal of care, and it would be difficult to give a more clear, comprehensive and unanswerable argument than that presented by him last night. He began by asserting that the Democratic party until 1828 was a high tariff party, but that at that time it changed its policy, and for a very obvious reason. It was a movement in behalf of the South at the expense of the North. The Southern States saw that by a system of protection the Northern States would become a great manufacturing center, while they with their ignorant slave labor would be left to raise cotton. They also saw that their ignorant slave labor would never be able to compete with the skilled labor of the North, and accordingly they said, 'Now we will take this protection off and make the North an agricultural region, so that we can get our wheat all the cheaper. The South entered into a conpact with Great Britain by the terms of which' it was to furnish the raw cotton and Great Britain was to do the manufacturing. On account of the strenuous opposition to this in the North it was never carried out fully. but so strongly set was South Carolina in her determination to carry out this plan that she tore down her custom-house and set up a system of free trade in defiance of the authorities of the Union. But President Jackson fortunately had pluck enough to tell the leaders of the movement that if they did not desist and restore the custom-house he would hang them higher than Haman. The discussion on the tariff continued and threatened to disrupt the Union. Rather than witnessithis Henry Clay finally submitted to a compromise tariff measure, which lowered the duties on many articles. Even this proved disastrous, as it resulted in flooding the country with English goods and threw American laborers out of employment. The panic of 1837 was the result. William Henry Harrison, a protectionist

It looked like there was to be a return to the era of good protection, but, unfortunately, he died soon after his inauguration, and his successor, Tyler, was a low-tariff man. In 1842, however, a bill was passed over Tyler's veto, restoring the duties on many articles, and its result was immediately apparent in the prosperous condition of the country. The Democracy then acted the hypocrite and went into the campaign of 1844 shouting for tariff. The party was successful in consequence, but in 1846 again cut down the tariff on many articles. Certain favorable conditions prevented this from having as had an effect as the previous reduction. One was the fact that England was engaged in a war, but the principle one was the discovery of gold in California. In 1857 the tariff was reduced still more, and the result was one of the greatest panics ever known. In the language of President Buchanan himself. "the country, in the midst of plenty, was in a de plorable condition." "Yet." said Mr. Rankin, Mr. Bynum, the Democratic candidate in this district, admitted that the reduction which had caused this was only 2 per cent." Summing all this testimony up, the speaker said that the history of the country showed that every time the tariff has been reduced the act was followed by depression in trade if not a positive panic, and that every time the tariff has been restored good times and prosperity followed. One fact, he declared, was worth a thousand theories.

Mr. Rankin continued, was elected in 1840, and

The speaker next stated that in all of the years of Democratic rule there were only two in which the balance of trade was in favor of this country, yet in the last twelve years of Repubhean rule \$1,612,659,000 worth of goods had been shipped and sold in foreign ports. Yet they were now asking a change in the tariff legislation. "Who is asking it!" demanded the speaker. "Is it the workingman! No. Is it the coal miner! No. Is it the molder! No. Is it the Knight of Laber! No, indeed. Is it the farmer! No. Is it the preacher, or the lawyer, or the merchanti No. Then who under the sna is it! Why, it is Great Britain. [Applause Great Britain sees that something must done to stop the steady flow of gold from that country into this and restore the system which was in vogue when all the gold was flowing the other way. She sees that with the wonderful progress of invention in this country we will soon be placing machinery right alongside of her own that will outsell it because it is better made and more simple, and displays more ingenuity and skill. She will have to do something to stop this. She could do it by means of a protective tariff, but she don't want to do that. Why? Because she would then have to get down off her high horse, and she don't want the world to see her do that."

The speaker was particularly happy in his answer of many of the Democratic catch arguments of the day. He showed how fallacious were some of the arguments the Democrats tried to make and prove by a system of percentages, inasmuch as these percentages depended entirely upon the basis upon which they were made before they proved anything. The Democrats would show the percentage of manufactories started in a year of Democratic reign, at the beginning of which there would be but a hundred of such, and which would be augmented by a hundred more, making 100 per cent. increase. This they would compare with some Republican year, when the number of new factories was probably five hundred, but the increase only 50 per cent. He gave figures to show what Republican administration had done the country. In 1860 there were 140,433 factories; now there are over 240,000. In 1860 1,311,228 men were employed in these industries; now there are 2,731,894. During this time the price of wages have doubled. He then proceeded to give a little talk about the farmer, showing how the price of his farm, his horses, his cattle, his wheat, his vegetables and everything that his farm produced had been doubled since the Republican party assumed power, and how everything which the farmer bought had been lowered one-half in price. He called attention to the fact that the wheat trade, great as it was, was not as profitable as farm produce which could be raised near manufactories and sold directly to them. Yet, if these manufactories were stopped, not only would this home market be cut off, but the workmen employed therein would go to farming, and the price of wheat would necessarily be brought down.

must take into consideration that the mission of a protective tariff is to establish conditions, and not to divide results. To illustrate what he meant he referred to the tin-plate industry. This had been put on the free list by Mr. Mills. Before the latter should have done that be should have asked himself two questions: "First, can we make tin-plate? Second. if we can why don't wel" The United States contained all the necessary elements for its manufacture, the main expenses of which was in labor. The United States had the laborers. why didn't they manufacture it? Statistics showed that this country consumed more tin plate than any nation-having imported about \$17,000,000 worth during the last year. All this money had gone to Great Britain, for this country had no tin-plate manufactories, because the duty on it at present was only one cent a pound, and capitalists saw that they could not pay the American price for labor and compete with England when the latter was paying but one cent duty. If this duty was doubled manufacturers in this country could be induced to enter it, and the speaker showed that it would give employment to 65,000 men to furnish the amount that is used in this country alone. The United States had the natural conditions to compete with Great Britain without the tariff. In this way the latter could be employed to estab-

The speaker said it was not strange that every

one did not see the right side of the tariff ques-

tion at first, or even the second glance. A man

lish conditions. Mr. Rankin showed how completely the Democratic party was in the hands of the South. Six of the eight Democratic members of the committee on ways and means were from the South; this committee wanted to dictate the tariff legislation of the country, yet all of the thirteen Democratic States of the South paid only onethird as much money out to men engaged in industries as did the solitary State of Pennsylamong the mills in Allegheny county had sent them, looking itself up in its committee-Two of the workingmen's committee were Democrats, but after that action they said they were through with Democracy. One molders' union in Pitteburg, after its committee returned and reported how it had been received,

and means had locked itself up and refused to | glad of a chance to talk to him on the subject of see any one. Mr. Rankin said: "They were hunting our bread and butter with a dark lantern." At the conclusion of his speech, which was not quite two hours in length, and often during its delivery he was loudly cheered.

The County Campaign.

A gentleman connected with the Republican county central committee, in speaking about the prospects in this county for the party's ticket. said, a day or two ago, that there was only one way in which the Democrats could succeed. "We have evidence to warrant us to believe," he continued, "that our work so far has brought about such good results that the Democrats can do nothing to give them any chance, except to resort to those methods for which some of their party leaders in the past have become infamous. Aside from the tariff issue there is the record of Democratic mismanagement of the benevolent institutions and the penitentiaries, the brutalizing effect of that party's bulldozing methods under the ostensible leadership of Green Smith

the General Assembly, and the forged tally-sheets, for which Simeon Coy, late chairman of the Democratic central committee, and Bernhamer, president of the Democratic board of election inspectors, are serving terms in the penitentiary. It is not to be supposed that these matters have been overshadowed by the national interest centering around Indianapolis. They have been carefully looked after and not allowed to lose their force in helping the people to a clear understanding

of the Democratic party." "You think, then," the reporter asked, "that the Republican State and county tickets will have a majority in Marion county?" "Undoubtedly. We enter the campaign with everything to favor that expectation. Since

when the Democrats carried the

county, there has been a marvelous change in the local sentiment concerning that party. It is not due a'together to the protection issue brought into the canvass by the national party, but to the want of faith the people have in Democratic performances. The outrageous management that destroys the nsefulness of the Insane Hospital as a humane institution and the Coy-Bernhamer election conspiracy are remembered too clearly by the intelligent and honest citizens to be overlooked. It does not serve the Democratic party now to make a false show of ostensibly keeping the men responsible for these political abuses and crimes out of direct management of the campaigo. Their service to the party has been too valuable, in its way, and their hold upon it too strong for either the county or State committee to shake them off. Indeed, both committees have had to succumb to the Coy faction, for without its assistance and that supplied by the Insane Hospital trustees, no enthusiasm or promise could attend their efforts. The processions made by the Democratic ward clubs, in fact the strength of those organizations, have been very largely made up of the men who followed Coy, and are only waiting his return from the penitentiary to resume operations with more vigor in the way of questionable election methods than they have ever done before, unless the death blow is given to the gang

in the coming election.

"How have Coy's followers been apparently brought into line again!" "By the lavish expenditure of money. That was Coy's sole value as a leader. He could do nothing without money, and he had to have roils of it. It was furnished him by the men who are largely contributing to the Democratic fund this year. In 1886, when Coy managed the affairs of his party with such a lavish outlay of money in buying up the roughs and toughs, and with such a spirit of desperation that he conceived the crime of forging tally sheets, which he and others carried out, John E. Sullivan, county clerk, and Thomas Taggart, county auditor, and Coy's successor as chairman of the Democratic county central committee, gave together \$16,000 to pay Democratic expenses on the demand of Coy. The former's contribution was \$10,000, and the latter gave the rest, but this was not all. Cov once said that that election cost altogether about \$30,000. The greater part of this money went to his followers, and hence, when he was sent to the penitentiary, they determined to withdraw actively from politics until he was released, unless the county and State committees met their demand for money. This had to be done, and that, to a large extent, accounts for the uniformed clubs, music, fireworks and hurran the Democrats have been enabled to procure. It has been an exhaustive demand, but the committees had to respond to it notwithstanding the great outlay that had to be made in getting the services of other men to circulate lies."

"Have you any evidence that much money is to be used to other questionable ways!" "Yes. Coy may be absent in person, but his example is to be followed to a large extent. Yesterday we received information concerning a Democratic colonization of voters. Within the last week, at a manufacturing establishment, the proprietor of which was not in the secret ten men, one after the other, applied for work He thought it strange that so many should ask for work at one time and began to make searching inquiries. By drawing one of the men out, he learned that the ten came from Louisville, Ky., and had been sent here to stay until election day and vote the Democratic ticker. This is but one instance. We have memoranda of others. So you see that the Democrats are being driven to Coy's methods. Before they get through with them, Coy may welcome others of his party to the penitentiary.

A Day for Commercial Travelers.

Through arrangements that are being perfected by the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club, of this city, all gentlemen of the same political faith and vocation in the United States will be welcomed here. In the language of one of the local travelers the affair is to be for the benefit of "all the accessible world," and commercial men from everywhere are to be invited. Assurances have already been received from the principal jobbing cities of the country within a radius of five or six bundred miles that they will send delegations. This includes not merely the large cities in this State, such as Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Lafayette, New Albany, Richmond, and others, but such places as Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Ithaca and Erie, N. Y., as well as from New York city itself. The cities nearer at hand will send large delegations. Cincinnati alone promises one thousand, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo will be well represented, so will Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit and Louisville. Peoria and Bloomington, Ill., will send much the same delegation that was here early in the season. President Webster, of the local club, thinks eight thousand a very reasonable estimate of the number of commercial men who will be here on that day. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon the following committee on arrangements was appointed: Phil Hildebrand, chairman; Charles Smith, Sam Phillips, John Parker, D. C. Griffith, Harry Gates and W. H. Smith. Other committees that have been appointed are:

Finance Committee-Charles Lefler, chairman; Berg Applegate, J. C. Perry, Harry Gates, Sam Pier-Reception Committee-Fred Schmidt, chairman; James R. Ross, Will Faucett, Joseph Stubbs, Jeff Cooke, Ed Alcott, Wm. H. Schmidt, Milt Green, George White, Cad McPherson, O. W. Moorman, Charles D. Pearson, Jeff Caylor, Wm. P. Bone, Harry

The committee on arrangements will begin a correspondence immediately with commercial travelers all over the country, many of whom have already been informed of the event. It is not the intention to have present the representatives from the cities only, but traveling men, wherever located, are to be invited. It is a generally recognized fact that anything the commercial men undertake they make a success of, and it would be no great surprise if they made the 20th of October the biggest day of the year in Indianapolis. Tomlinson Hall has been secured for the day, and there will be speakers present to add to the interest of the occasion. Regarding the political preferments of commercial men a well-known traveler said yesterday: "I believe that it is an unbiased estimate to say that 90 per cent. of them are Republicans. I have been a traveling man for years, and know thousands of them in all parts of the country. I am also a member of the national organization. I think, therefore, that I am able to make a pretty accurate estimate."

"What reason do you assign for this excess of Republicans among them?' he was asked. "The mere fact that they are intelligent men, and make their politics conform to the opinions they have derived from what they read and see. Of course, there are a few fine fellows who are Democrats, but I believe that in such cases it is a born prejudice rather than an adherence to vania, which the speaker promised would give | the policy of the party. The fact is that 75 per 100,000 majority for Harrison and Morton. He | cent. of the merchants of the country referred to the fact that the laboring men | are Republicans. Did you ever think of that? Another thing: I believe that the representatives to call on the ways and means | great majority of men who have anything, who committee, but the latter refused to see | have saved enough to go into business for themselves, are in the Republican party. I do not mean by that the great monopolists, but men who have enough money to own their own homes." The same gentleman called attention to the fact that no class of men could do more to disseminate their ideas than traveling men. telegraphed to Chairman Quay to hire three "One might think," said he, "that we would be speakers at its expense who should stump the afraid to talk politics when we are on the road

politics. I will venture to say that no class of men do more to hold up the Republican cause than commercial travelers."

A German View of the Canvass. Ex-Lieutenant-governor Louis Gottschalk, of Missouri, who served in the administration of Governor B. Gratz Brown, and who was afterward judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday on his way home from an extended stay in California, and was found at the New Denison by a Journal reporter. Mr. Gottschalk went to California two years since for the benefit of his health, which he seems to have completely recovered, and has made his temporary home in Los Angeles, which point he left three weeks since, visiting the States of Wisconsin and Illinois on his way to his old home in St. Louis. In speaking of his observation of the state of feeling among his German fellow-citizens, Mr. Cottschalk states that the little disaffection which existed among a few of them just after the nomination of General Harrison at Chicago has entirely disappeared. "That disaffection," he continued, "was founded upon a belief that General Harrison was not in accord with some of the prominent opinions and sympathies of German-Americans, but the wonderful series of addresses which the Republican presidential candidate has delivered from day to day in his public meetings with delegations from all parts of the Union has completely removed this impression. The Germans of Califorma, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, with whom I am best acquainted, are mainly men of small means, who emigrated from the old country in the hope of bettering their condition, and who still are employed in the smaller industries of this country. They are largely engaged in manufactures, but are not, as a rule, men of large capital, keenly feeling the need of protection in their manufacturing operations, not being able to control the market by means of the devices employed by the larger and wealthier manufacturers. They believe in the protective system from the fact that they have prospered under it, and they are afraid of revolutionizing that under which they have gained their small competences. They are willing to leave well enough alone. In speaking of the wonderful effect of General Harrison's speeches upon the German-Americans of this country, I refer, of course, to the reading and thinking portion of them which make up the controlling element of that class of our population. The old cries of free beer and personal liberty have They believe that the prohibition question should be dealt with in the States and not made a national question, that it should be settled by State and county legislation, and that it has no just place in a national convention."

"How are the Germans in Californial" he was "In California, where I have spent most of my time for the past two years, the Germans have been pretty equally divided as between the Republican and Democratic organizations. California, being somewhat removed from the scene of the civil conflict, has not had that soldier element which tends to make the Republican voters more numerous in most communities where it exists. On financial and economic questious their sympathies and opinions all seem to tend'toward the Republican party this time. The fruit raisers, who are largely made up in California of Germans, especially feel the need of protection for their interests. This is notably the fact in the case of those who grow grapes for the raisin market."

"What have you observed in Wisconsin?" "In that State, where I have spent some time, and especially in Milwaukee, there is a class of German Socialists which is opposed by well-to-do Germans, and the opposition of the latter is often more bitter than that of the American residents in that community. This feeling has a tendency to solidify German sentiment in that section in favor of Republicanism as tending to a stronger government and one more likely to deal efficiently with the disorganizing elements which tend to destroy our social system. The same feeling prevailed to a large extent in Illinois. In Missouri the Republicans are strengthened this year by reason of the fallure of the Democrats to furnish the personal liberty promised by them in their last canvass. the restrictions being more onerous and offensive there now than ever before.

Dinnin, Byoum and Neapolitans. While Congressman Bynum is posing as the laboring man's friend, and asking for a re-election to Congress on that score, he is indirectly attempting to undermine workingmen of Indi anapolis. One of his trusted lieutenants in this campaign is Sam Dinnin. Until Bynum secured Dinnin a very subordinate position in the House of Representative, he kept a saloon on East Washington street, which was made a political headquarters. When Bynum came home and saw the vote of the district slipping away from him, one of his first moves was to send to Washington for Dinnin. Dinnin came, and under the direction of Bynum has been busily engaged in concecting vote-getting schemes. One of his first moves was an attempt to locate a large number of the contract Italians in the Ninth ward. On East Ohio street there is an old house owned by Mrs. Margaret Twiname. Upstairs lived a German and an Italian, and down stairs a colored man, all Republicans. In order to secure the house for his purpose Dinnin went to Mrs. Twiname and offered to pay her \$25 then receiving. Mrs. Twiname, who is a Republican, objected to having her present tenants thrown out, but Dinnin insisted, and the advance in rept was so great that Italians were compelled to move, and sixteen of | has not yet been fixed. ing in the gas trenches, were put in the house

the men there, and the act will cost Byoum many votes he would otherwise bave received. Mr. Binine in Indiana.

this week. The men, it is presumed, are to be

kept there under the care of Bynum and his

lieutenant until election day, when an effort to

vote them will be made. The laboring men in

the ward are very indignant over the locating of

The Republican State central committee has assigned General Hovey and Corporal James Tanner to meet Mr. Blaine at Goshen Oct. 10, and accompany him on his brief canvasc through the State.

General Hovey and Corporal Tanner will speak at all of the Blaine meetings. The following self-explanatory telegram was received vesterday by Chairman Huston, of the State

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1888. To Hon, James N. Huston, Chairman, Indianapolis: It is stated in the Eastern papers that you have arranged to have me speak at railway stations be-tween my appointments. I hope this is not true. If it is, my speaking in Indiana will last just one day; my throat will not stand it at all.

JAMES G. BLAINE. Chairman Huston replied stating that the committee had never authorized the publication that Mr. Blaine was expected to speak at railway stations while en route to fulfill his appointments, and that the committee would not ask Mr. Blaine to do so, especially after his acquainting them with the condition of his throat. People residing along the routes that Mr. Blaine will travel will therefore understand from the above that he will only speak at Goshen Oct. 10, Indianapolis, Oct. 11, Evansville Oct. 13, New Albany Oct. 15 and at the Battle-ground Oct. 17.

To Deliver the Returns.

Governar Gray yesterday appointed and commissioned the following named as marshals, to visit the county-seat of each county in his district. for the purpose of preserving and delivering the returns of the November presidential election to the Secretary of State, who, in the presence of the Governor and marshals, will canvass them on Nov. 26: First district, Calvin Jones, Spencer county; Second, John Benz, Crawford county; Third, Wiley Jones, Jackson county, Fourth, T. W. W. Sunman, Ripley county; Fifth, Oscar M. McCulough, Bartholomew county; Sixth, Garland D. Williams, Randolph county; Seventh, Charles G. Offutt, Hancock county; Eighth, George W. Riddell, Clay county; Ninth, F. E. D. McGinley, Tippecanoe county; Tenth. Ira W. Yesman, Jasper county; Eleventh, William H. Haskins, Jay county; Twelfth, Cyrus B. Tully, Whitley county; Thirteenth, William Corrad, kosciusko

The Fair Election League. There is a league in this State, outside of any other political organization and wholly removed from any connection of that kind, that proposes to have a fair election. The frauds committed in this county two years ago, which culminated in the tally-sheet forgeries, suggested a need of an organization to guard the ballot-box. It was about two months ago that a few gentlemen began the organization, and since then it has been carried into every countr of the State and into nearly every precinct. The object contemplated is to have reputable men of both great political parties in each precinct make it their special work to see that the election laws are enforced. One of the gentlemen interested in the work said yesterday. "We are maturing plans to carry out fair elections in every precinct. No man not a legal voter shall vote on either side if we can country for the Republican nominee. Referring for tear of losing customers; but we are not. prevent it. The organization embraces men of to the manner in which the committee on ways Whenever we come across a Democrat we are high character, Democrats and Republicans. prevent it. The organization embraces men of

throughout the State. The central organization is here and consists of an executive committee of nine: next to that is the county organization, governed by a committee of five, and last, the precinct organization, to be looked after by a committee of two or five. We will be ready in a short time to give the public all the details concerning the Indiana Fair Election League, which is the name of the organization.

Resolutions of Thanks. At a meeting of the Commercial and Traveling Men's Republican Club, of Chicago, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Sept. 24, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the thanks of this club are due, and are hereby tendered, to the members of the Columbia and Commercial Travelers' Clubs, of Indianapolis; also, to Messrs. Colonel Holloway, Fred. Smith, George C. Webster and C. McPherson, for the valuable and kindly assistance, furnished our committee on arrangements, on the occasion of the club's recent trip to their city to visit the next President—Benja-min Harrison—and to the people of Indianapolis in general who treated us so cordially. And Resolved, That we will ever remember the manly

and honest report given in the columns of the Indian-apolis Journal of the events connected with our visit to their distinguished fellow-citizen and our candidate. And Resolved, That the Indianapolis Journal, Chicago

Inter Ocean, Chicago Tribune and Chicago Journal be requested to publish these resolutions.

Acts That Would Disgrace a Savage. J. A. Finfrock, freight conductor on the Panhandle, a typical Democrat, it is said, has been very busy, the past several days, distributing a printed circular among the Republican employes of the road, on what is known as the East-end switch division. Those who have seen it say that it contains the political bushwacker's campaign lie of a dollar a day being enough for a working man. The night-caller of the road, Ed. Heaton, is said to have several large bundles of these circulars, and is busying himself in distributing them. Finfrock claims that Heaton gave him the supply he had. It is thought by a number of switchmen in the Panhandle yards that those lying circulars come direct from the Democratic managers, but both Finfrock and Heaton refuse to explain where they got them.

Agressive in Tennessee. Thomas Harrison, of Mapleton, returned yes terday from a lengthy stay in Tennessee, where he went for his health. He is a Democrat, but he says he was surprised to see the enthusiasm lost their effect upon this class of thinkers. | existing among Tennessee Republicans. In the town where he stopped they were so wide awake that the Democrats were almost afraid to chirp. His observations led him to believe that the Republicans are on the aggressive throughout the State. They are thoroughly organized, and are making a valiant fight. He says the people of Indiana think they are having a warm political battle, but so far it is not to be compared to the fight in Tennessee.

Democratic Committeemen.

The Democratic State central committee had a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at which little was done beyond an interchange of views as to the best methods of recovering lost ground. In that connection, money, of course bore a prominent part. Each committeeman had something to say about the grumblers and the threatening conditions in his district, and suggested means that would probably in certain cases allay local disaffection. After the meeting adjourned every one of them, when approached by reporters, said there was a super-abundance of Democracy and that success was already assured.

The Thurston Meeting To-Night. The Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, will speak at Virginia-avenue Rink to-night. This meeting is one of the series to be given by the South-side Republicans, who are most active in contributing to the success of the campaign. Mr. Thurston is an entertaining speaker, and is well equipped to meet anyone in discussing the issues of the campaign.

The Proper Credit. The bands were so numerous in the vicinity of the Journal office last Wednesday, on the occasion of the Elkhart county reception, that in noticing them the names became mixed. It was Roger's Goshen Band that received such favorable comment for its rendition of selections from Verdi's "Macbeth," while it was the Trum-

"hes" polka solo for clarinet. Successful Meetings.

The Thirteenth ward Republicans held a large and very enthusiastic meeting last night. at which Sidney Huston presided. Stirring speeches were made by Millard F. Connett, J. J. Smallwood, John W. Walker, of Missouri, and Broad-ax Smith. Mr. Smith also spoke in Perry township in the afternoon to a large number of listeners, who applauded him frequently.

Political Notes.

E. B. Twyman, a printer and former citizen of Indianapolis, now living in New York, writes to a friend here: "Harrison is as certain to more per month for the house than she was | carry New York as anything can be that is yet

in the future.' The local Republicans will hold another demonstration soon. When it does occur it will be one that will eclipse the Democratic affair of she finally consented. All the tenants but the last Saturday night. The date for the parade

the Neapolitans under contract, who are work- The Twenty-first Regiment, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, took a vote at its reunion held at Bethany Park, on the 26th and 27th of this month. It was as follows: For Harrison, 87: Cleveland, 3: Streeter, 1, Fisk, 1.

The Robert Anderson Drum Corps is furnishing the music for the First Regiment Harrison and Hovey Guards. The band numbers sixteen pieces. Five of the members were Democrats. but are reported to have evinced a determination to support General Harrison.

General Harrison, while on South Meridian street, yesterday afternoon, was greeted by a round of hurrahs that came from a group of workingmen. The General acknowledged the compliment by bowing, which sgain led his admirers to shout "Hurrah for Harrison." A L. Pounstone, a San Francisco newspa-

per man, and a member of the Veteran Guard, of California, who came with that organization from the Pacific coast to attend the Grand Army encampment at Columbus, passed through the city yesterday on his way home, and stopped here long enough to enjoy a handshake and pleasant chat with General Harrison. Mr. Pounstone says that California is good for a decisive Republican majority, and that he is much gratified at the prospects of the party in this State.

The Mills Bill and the Senate Bill.

New York Press. The Mills bill is a free-trade bill or it is nothing. Without the slightest regard for American interests and American labor it puts at one sweep over \$70,000,000, or one-sixth of all dutiable products on the free list. With a sectionalism unparalleled in such important legislation it carefully guards the sugar, rice and other Southern industries, and with cruel force and directness puts the knife into the heart of the tariff, the vital schedules aggregating in value \$250,000,000. In some of these schedules the reduction ranges as high as 40 per cent., and the average reduction exceeds 25 per cent. It is this bill which the people must fight. Its passage would bring ruin and disaster to the business interests of the country. The Republican party has acted wisely in preparing a substitute for the Mills bill, but the utter hopelessness of passing the Republican bill this session makes it good politics and good sense to refrain from the attempt until next session. Meantime improve the bill by letting in ad-

ditional light on all doubtful points. The Democratic ways and means committee refused to hear any testimony either from wage-earners or manufacturers. Republicana cannot afford to make a mistake of this kind.

Sheep Culture on the Pacific.

San Francisco Call. Nearly every Democratic owner of a flock of sheep on the Pacific slope has come out flatfooted and declared that be will not support Grover Cleveland for a second term as President. They argue that it would be financial suicide for them to do so. "Why?" is the question generally asked of

"Because," is the quick reply, "we cannot make a living with our sheep if the United States is buried under free wool, shipped in from cheap labor countries."

Ought to Contribute

Philadelphia Press. The President and his Cabinet are all paying a handsome percentage of their salaries to keep in office, but why are no contributions published from the banks which have had \$30,000,000 of government money since January, when it might have gone into bonds to the saving of interest and premium! Are they ungrateful or is Mr. Brice contributing for his bank, which enjoys these

favors? The "New South" and the Same Old Rebels. Boston Journal. Kilgore and Oates, the two most conspicuously "unreconstructed" Southern members of the

present Congress, have both been renominated by their admiring constituents. Northern people would have a good deal more faith in the existence of a "new South" if they should see men like Kilgore and Oates retired to private life until they were made to realize that the war is over and that its results must be accepted.

Then They Smiled Lovingly.

They met in a horse-car, two young women whose tawny faces showed that they were just back from the seashore, and when they had kissed, and embraced, and been through all the preliminary nonsense necessary to the occasion. one said to the other:

"Oh, you dear thing, I had such a flirtation with your husband while you were down East. He came down to Nantasket almost every night." "Yes, he wrote me about it," the other returned sweetly. "He said you didn't seem to know anybody, and were so lonely he quite pitied you.'

"He was always so kind to neglected girls," the first speaker murmured. "You know they said when you were married that he would have taken all the wall-flowers if he could, he was so generous." And then they smiled lovingly on each other.

The Two Chairmen.

Philadelphia North American. The Republican party made no mistake when it put Colonel Quay in charge of its campaign. He is not talking about what he is going to do, but no one will accuse him of loitering. In every doubtful State the Republicans are confident of success, and are fighting with a dash and vim that is irresistible. Colonel Brice, who leads the other side, makes up in loquacity what his opponent lacks, and talks about carrying States that are almost as safe in the Republican column as Pennsylvania. The result of all cry and little work has naturally a depressing effect upon his party, and few intelligent Democrats have the same hope of success they had a month ago. Brice talks and Quay works.

Criminally Careless.

New York Sun. Miss Maude (meeting her cousin, young Mr. Sissy)-Why, you are not looking well, Charley. Mr. Sissy (feebly)-No, Maude, I'm suffawing from shock. I was wun down lahat week by a cawwidge in Central Park. Miss Maude (indignantly)-I think it a perfect outrage, Charley. These nurses seem to think they own the entire walk!

And the First Girl Feels the Same Way. Journal of Education.

The course of true love never does run smooth, and later on in life, when we see a girl that we like better, we often feel mighty glad it

She's All Right.

New York Mail and Express. Indiana is all right, and the Democrats know that their chances of carrying it are very siim, and growing slimmer all the time.

The Trouble at Rio Grande City. RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Sept. 28 .- Victor Seebree, who shot editor Garza in this city, was brought from the military garrison before County Judge Kelsey at 10 o'clock to-day. He waived examination and his bond was fixed at \$2,500. He was committed in default of bail to the Brownsville jail. As this jail is not considered a safe place for Seebree, Sheriff Brito, of Cameron, now here, will take Seebree with him on his return to Cameron. All is quiet. Garza is in a critical condition.

Grand Clearance Bale

Of railway tickets at C., H. & D. office. Owing to change in style ordered by the Central Traffic Association, those on hand will be sold cheap i taken at once. Cincinnati and return, \$1.25 and upward. New York, \$12-liable to go lower any moment. Other points in proportion. Come early and avoid the rush. Carriages should approach from Kentucky avenue and pass South on Illinois to Union Station. W. H. FISHER.

General Agent C., H. & D.

Cheap Exposition Excursions. VANDALIA AND PENNSYLVANIA LINES. From Indianapolis To Columbus and return...... 3.00 To Cleveland and return 4.00 Tickets sold every day, good several days from date of sale. Apply to Geo. Rech, ticket agent Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines, cornor Illinois and Washington streets, or at Union Station; or address H. R. DERING, Assistant G. P. A.

pet Notes Band, of Elkhart, that played the Indianapolis. Cheap Excursions VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWYY. To St. Louis and return\$3.00 To Columbus and return 3.00 To Pittsburg and return..... 5.00 Tickets will be sold every day until further

notice. If you are going to New York we can sell you tickets at less rates than offered by other lines. For tickets call on agents Bee-line railway, Bates House, Union Depot and 1381 S. Illinois st. T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt., Ind'p'l's. Pid You Ever Teach School?

ers will be carried to Cincinnati on any train of the C., H. & D., Friday or Saturday, returning till Monday night, at \$1.25 each. Admission to Centennial 25 cents to teachers or punils on these days. Remember this rate is via the C., H. & D. Office corner Illinois st. and Kentucky ave. W. H. FISHER, Gen. Agt. C., H. & I.

Pupils under eighteen years of age and teach-

WHAT is more bewitching. Hearen's blue arch beneath, Than the smile of loveliness

Showing pearly teeth? Sozodont the charm confarsshe who fails to win it errs.

St. Louis and Return, \$3. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY. For particulars call on agents Bes-line. No. Bates House, Union Depot and 138} S. Illinois

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS, CLARA A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

ECZEMA.

Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest. ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinburg, Ind.

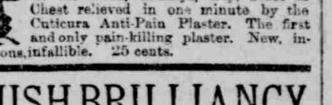
ECZEMA.

I was afflicted with Eczema on the Scalp. Face. Ears and Neck, which the druggist where I get your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scale and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. HERMAN SLADE. 120 East Fourth street, New York.

ECZEMA. I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to belo myself for eight years; tried hundreds of medicines; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTI-CURA REMEDIES. WILL McDONALD. 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages. 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Scap. STRAINS, PAINS In the Back, Kidneys, Hip, Sides or



BRUSHBRILLIANCY Arc and Incandescence

For particulars address

BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite festored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear

and ready for work. The whole system is built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaporilla My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 144 East Main street, Wig-"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was

built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work." D. W. BRATE, stone-cutter, No. 4 Martin street, Albany, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it

AMUSEMENTS.

100 Doses One Dollar

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

One Night Only, Monday, Oct. 1, JOHNSON & SLAVIN'S

Matchless and Majestic

The greatest company of them all, in an entirely new bill. Regular prices. Seats on sale this morning

PARK THEATER

Matinee This Afternoon, and To-Night, P.F. BAKER

Matinee prices, 10 and 20c. Evening, 10, 20, 30c.

EDEN MUSEE, under Park Theater. Open day and night. Admission only TEN cents. BICYCLE RACES

Grand State Tournament

FAIR GROUNDS

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1888.

Races called at 2 o'clock sharp. ADMISSION-25 cents. Grand stand free.

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 661e N. Penn. St Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine. FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y......35 Vance Block. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Pacific Mutual Life and Accident. .

HOBBS, W. H......74 East Market st. United Firemen's Insurance Co., Philadelphia. Sun Insurance Company; of Philadelphia. Telephone 1009.

The North British and Mercantile, of London. McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis. Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind. Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.

German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. UDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 9019 E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty

The Indianapolis Natural-gas Company expects to UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS in the gas business. We make all contracts for domestic. store or office use at 30 per cent. off. We will add to these contracts a clause AGREEING AT THEIR TERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY GAS AS LOW OR LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITOR WILL THEN SUP-PLY YOU. Also, when the time comes, as it surely will, when it will be hard work to get agas supply from any company, we shall give the preferance to our early patrons.

The inducement that is being held out by others that they will next year or some other time supply you at half price is MISLEADING and a SUBTERFUGE.

Buy only of the company that SELLS CHEAP NOW, and agrees in the contract to continue so to do. This gives you a certain advantage.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL - GAS COMPANY 68 East Market Street.

THE following Plumbers are licensed by the Water Company, and are the only ones authorized to do work in connection with water pipes. (ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

ANESHAENSEL & STRONG, 83 N. Penn. st.

BUCHNER, A. J., 36 Virginia ave.

CLARK & McGAULEY, 33 S. Pennsylvania et. COULTER, JAMES, 8 West Ohio st. DEWALD & GALL, 9 Massachusetts ave. DUNN, JOHN C., 63 N. Illinois st. FARRELL, J. S. & CO., 84 N. Illinois st. FOLEY BROS., 93 N. Pennsylvania st. FREANEY BROS., 25 S. Pennsylvania st. GUNN, WM., 5 Vance Block. HEALEY & O'BRIEN, 57 W. Maryland st. HUDSON, HENRY T., 28 Mass. ave, KALB & AYRES, 816 N. Illinois st. KEYSER, GEO. W., 98 N. Illinois st. KIRCHOFF & JUDD, 91 N. Illinois st. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 S. Pennsivania st. MATHEWS, J. C. & CO., 58 W. Maryland st. MEIKEL C. W. & CO., 75 N. Pennsylvania st. MURRAY & MOSIER, Massashusetts ave. PECK & TOON, 91 E. Market st. PITTSBURG PLUMBING CO., 114 N. Penn. st. RAMSAY, W. L., 24 N. Illinois st. REISING LOUIS, 26 Virginia ave. SHEARER & AMOS, 246 Massachusetts ave. WRIGHT, W. H. & CO., 114 Massachusetts ave.

M. A. MORRIS, Secretary, GAS STOVES

Patrons are recommended to select best of work-men and material. They will find this true economy in the long run. T. A. MORRIS, President.

They Give Perfect Satisfaction. Nearly 2,000 in use in this city.

No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from \$2 to \$16.

GAS ENGINES FROM ONE-EIGHTH HORSE-POWER UP. We sell to gas consumers in this

sale at the GAS COMPANY

city only. On exhibition and for

No. 47 S. Pennsylvania St.

Holland's One-Piece Fuel Gas Burner

Cooking and Heating Stoves,



perfect combustion, 40 per cent, more heat and will outlast any two two-piece burners in the market. For sale and attached by all first-class plumbers. GEO.

A. RICHARDS, Wholesale Agent for Indianapolis,
HOLLAND'S MANUFACTURING CO., Erie, Pa.

Our claim from experience: Cannot warp apart,

GRAND HOTEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50. \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.